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# The Evening Standard

Forty-Second Year—No. 8—Price Five Cents.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1912

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## WEATHER FORECAST

INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE  
WILL BE OVERCAST, WITH  
SNOW IN NORTH PORTION TO-  
NIGHT OR WEDNESDAY; WARM-  
ER IN EAST PORTION TONIGHT.

## EQUITABLE LIFE BUILDING IN NEW YORK DESTROYED

**BUSINESS IN THE FINANCIAL CENTER  
SUSPENDED FOR HOURS WHILE THE  
FIREFMEN STRUGGLE TO KEEP THE  
FLAMES FROM SPREADING TO  
ADJOINING SKYSCRAPERS**

## DEPUTY FIRE CHIEF WALSH CREMATED

**Three Watchmen, Trapped by the Flames, Jump  
From the High Structure—Wm. Giblin, Head  
of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company,  
Caught in the Vaults, But Released by  
Battering Down a Steel Door—Loss  
Estimated at \$15,000,000**

New York, Jan. 9.—The great marble-clad building of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at 120 Broadway, the home of the Mercantile Trust company, the Equitable Trust company, the banking house of Kountze Brothers, the Mercantile Safe Deposit company and the Harriman lines, was destroyed early today by fire. Three men lost their lives by leaping from the roof and the property loss is estimated at about \$15,000,000.

Millions of dollars in cash and securities are locked in the vaults of the Assurance society and the banking and trust companies, but are not believed to be affected by the flames.

William Giblin, president of the Mercantile Safe Deposit company, was imprisoned with three other employees in the vaults and was rescued after the firemen had sawed through several of the building's bars. One man is believed to have lost his life in the vaults.

Deputy Fire Chief Walsh is supposed to have been burned to death, after being imprisoned in the burning structure.

The fire was in the heart of the financial district and the flames were fought mainly from the tops of skyscrapers. Business was brought almost to a complete standstill among banking and brokerage houses, whose employees could not reach the scene of their daily activities. Fire-fighting firms stopped business to care for the firemen.

Most of the vital records of the Equitable Life Assurance society were kept in the branch offices of the society in the Hazen building, several blocks from the main offices.

### WHILE THE FIRE WAS BURNING

New York, Jan. 9.—The immense granite office building of the Equitable Life Assurance society on lower Broadway was destroyed today by a fire which is still burning. Four bodies already have been taken out of the building and there is little doubt that several more dead and alive are caught in the ruins.

The big Equitable building was also the home of the Union and Southern Pacific railways, the banking house of August Belmont & Co., the Mercantile Trust company, now a subsidiary of the Bankers' Trust company, the Mercantile Safe Deposit company, together with a number of New York financial firms.

Millions on millions of dollars in securities and cash were cared for in the immense vaults of the Equitable company and in the vaults of the bank and safe deposit companies, but it is not believed that the heat of the fire can penetrate that there will be no loss from this source.

The heaviest loss, besides that of the building, was caused by the destruction of insurance and railroad records.

Within two hours after the fire broke out at 5:30, the flames had spread to the tops of the skyscrapers and from the streets below were trying to prevent the flames spreading to the buildings on the opposite sides of the streets.

The Equitable building occupies the block between Broadway and Nassau streets and Pine and Cedar streets. The fire was first discovered on the ground floor in a store room of the Cafe Savarin, and, carried by a draught of air, shot upward through an elevator shaft, setting fire to the upper floors. A general alarm was turned in, and when the fire department reached the scene the flames were bursting out of the windows in the southeast corner of the building.

As the fire swept through the streets, drove the flames through the building from end to end, firemen dragged their hose to the tops of the skyscrapers and from the streets below were trying to prevent the flames spreading to the buildings on the opposite sides of the streets.

Three watchmen in the building heroically remained to fight the flames with fire extinguishers, but they were finally driven to the roof. Firemen made a heroic attempt to save them and scaling ladders were run up.

Rescuers got as high as the fourth floor when the watchmen, their forms outlined against the glare of the flames, were seen to kneel and pray and then, as the corner of the building on which they were standing fell,

they jumped to the street. The firemen on the scaling ladders had difficulty in making their way back to the streets.

Fire Commissioner Johnson discovered William Giblin, president of the Mercantile Safe Deposit company, at the corner of Cedar street and Broadway, imprisoned in the vaults. He could be seen from the streets and his legs were pinned down by a mass of fixtures and debris which had fallen from above. He was alive and held out his hand to the firemen, who made frantic, though futile, attempts to break through the heavy steel doors of the vaults. The fire department administered the last rites to the man.

Commissioner Johnson said he thought the imprisoned man was the president of the Mercantile Safe Deposit company, who had arrived at the building after the fire was under way and had attempted to save some papers.

Two Men Imprisoned.  
Deputy Fire Chief William Walsh and four firemen were caught under a section of the floor when the upper floor gave way. Firemen managed to reach a window ledge from which they were rescued by means of a life line, but when they looked back Chief Walsh had disappeared in the smoking ruins. Efforts were made to reach the spot where he was buried but the firemen could not find him.

Father McGinnis, nearly lost his life when administering the last rites to Giblin, the firemen dragging him away just as a shower of bricks and stones fell on the spot where he had been kneeling.

As a fireman carried Father McGinnis away Giblin turned to him and piteously said:

"For God's sake, Father, take me out of here! I am dying. Can't you get me?"

Porters Rescued.  
Two porters in the safe deposit company were rescued from the basement of the building when the slide-walk in front of the structure caved in. They were injured and removed to a hospital.

The fire was finally confined to the Equitable building, though for a time it seemed as if the flames would sweep across the street and set fire to the vaults of the Mercantile Safe Deposit company, now a subsidiary of the Bankers' Trust company, the Mercantile Safe Deposit company, together with a number of New York financial firms.

Parts of the Brooklyn fire department sent aid in preventing the spread of flames.

Business in the financial section was brought practically to a standstill. Thousands of clerks in banking and brokerage houses, railroad and industrial corporations were held back by rolling lines of fire and smoke from the fire and traffic of every kind in the streets nearby the burning building was forbidden by the police.

Three Men In Vaults.  
After the flames had been checked three men were reported to be alive in the vaults of the Mercantile Safe Deposit company, where one man had already lost his life, and the firemen tried to batter down the steel doors. The falling stone and brick had blocked and warped the doors so that they could not be unlocked.

While the firemen were hammering away, a part of the coping fell and the rescuers had a narrow escape. After the stone had fallen the firemen made renewed efforts to penetrate the doors.

Firemen at last succeeded in battering in a steel door and rescuing two watchmen who were imprisoned in the vault. They also rescued William Giblin.

Ambulances from four hospitals were on the scene and took care of the injured.

Assessed at \$12,000,000.

With the exception of one insurance building, the Equitable Life Assurance society had a greater assessed valuation than any other building in the financial district, the figures being \$12,000,000.

The other occupants of the Equitable building, besides the Harriman railways, were the executive offices of the Western Maryland railroad, together with the offices of Herbert Satterlee, son-in-law of J. P. Morgan, and Alexander & Green.

After President Giblin was rescued he was carried to the boiler room of the Trinity building. Surgeons stripped him of his clothing and wrapped him in heavy blankets. Stimulants

were administered. After a brief rest Mr. Giblin said:

How Giblin Was Caught.  
"I was sitting up last night with my wife, who has been very ill, when an employee of the hotel informed me that the Equitable building was on fire. When I arrived at the building there were no flames but plenty of smoke. I hurried into one of the vaults to get some valuable papers, followed by one of the night watchmen. The vault had a spring lock and I left my keys outside.

"When the man and I started to leave the door swung shut and we were both prisoners. The smoke was awful. We shouted, but it seemed we were doomed. The other man was alive up to half an hour ago, but just before I as carried out he rained and I think he must be dead."

Mr. Giblin was taken to the Hudson street hospital. He was very weak, but in no immediate danger. The offices of the Harriman lines, which were in the building, were being moved to 105 Broadway. Everything had been moved save the papers in the legal department. Many valuable records, including the autobiography of E. H. Harriman, were there, and it was believed that these and other valuable records were destroyed.

Three employees of the building leaped from the third floor to the street. They were taken to the hospital seriously injured.

After the fire had been checked and the firemen were able to get closer to the building it was discovered that the Belmont building, on Nassau street, which adjoins the burning building, had been saved, though the offices of August Belmont & Co. had been flooded with water.

Railroad Loss Not Heavy.

President Lowell of the Harriman lines said that, as all of the Union and Southern Pacific securities held in the treasury were kept outside the city, the monetary loss to the railroads would be small. Mr. Lowell said that the extent of inconvenience suffered because of the loss of records will, of course, depend on whether the vaults on the third and fourth floors have been destroyed. The records referred to include those of the controller's department, the treasurer's office and the transfer department.

President Day of the Equitable called a meeting of the executive committee at the company's new building in Greenwich street to consider the matter of securing temporary quarters. Of the 1,300 clerks employed by the society, about 600 were in the main building, while the others were engaged at work in the Greenwich street building. The offices of the Equitable Trust company luckily escaped the flames, but were damaged by water as were the offices of August Belmont.

Four Known to Be Dead.  
Four men are known to be dead and five injured in the fire. Several persons are missing, including Battalion Chief Walsh.

The fire was still burning in the debris in the basement of the building this afternoon.

Conservative estimates of the damage placed the loss at the neighborhood of \$10,000,000, while others say that the loss will run as high as \$15,000,000.

According to an officer of the Equitable, the great safe deposit vaults in the building contained last night securities aggregating between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000. The vaults are believed to be intact.

President Day of the Equitable said this afternoon:

"The burning of the home office at 120 Broadway will cause but temporary inconvenience to the securities and important records are protected by fireproof vaults which are intact. Most of the office force and records were removed some time ago to the society's building, No. 2 Albany street.

The executive offices of the society and the cashier's department have been established in the City Investment building. This will, for the time being, be the home office of the society."

Gage E. Tarbell, a former vice president of the Equitable, said that the society carried its own insurance. Many of the large banks announced today that, owing to the fire, they would not exercise their prerogative of calling loans today. The money market, owing to the action of the Stock Exchange, was practically at a standstill.

### FIRE UPSET BUSINESS IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT

New York, Jan. 9.—Banking and brokerage business was halted for a time by the fire and the governors of the stock exchange met to determine what action should be taken with respect to deliveries of securities purchased yesterday. The decision was reached that transfers may be suspended for a day by mutual consent.

The clearing house in the Chase National bank was closed and temporary quarters were opened at the Chamber of Commerce. Depositors and bank customers of the burned out trust companies as well as those of financial institutions located in the neighborhood of the burned building were unable to reach their banks, being held back by the police lines.

An officer of the Equitable Life Assurance society said that the society had duplicates of every record, which were stored in a building several blocks away from the burned structure. The fire, he said, would not affect the company's business with its policyholders throughout the country.

Officials of the Mercantile Safe Deposit company said the vaults were intact and not a cent would be lost.

R. Reynolds, senior clerk in the local offices of the Southern Pacific

turned to Ogden last night from Sparks where he has been for some time past on business for the company.

### BAD MIX-UP IN A COLORADO FAMILY

Boulder, Colo., Jan. 9.—Because of the issuance of a marriage license here to D. K. Daniels, a saw mill proprietor, people are puzzled to know how the relationship is to be determined through the approaching marriage of Daniels' daughter to his wife's son.

Daniels will become the stepfather of his own daughter, while his stepson will become his son-in-law. The daughter will have a stepmother and mother-in-law all in one, and instead of calling the bridegroom brother she will call him husband.

### TODAY IN CONGRESS

Washington, Jan. 9.—The day in congress:

Senate.  
In session at 2 p. m.  
Lorimer election committee examined Edward Hines.  
Investigating committee in session.  
Robert Bonyne of Colorado resigned from monetary commission.

House.  
Met at noon.

Interstate Commerce commission decided to hold immediate hearings on Panama canal legislation.

Sugar trust investigating committee heard Dr. Wiley on sugar tests.

Ways and means committee urged to recommend another date than December 31 for reports under corporation tax law.

Accounts committee filled the places of "extra" stenographers to house committee who struck because of reduced pay.

### DOUKHOBARS TO GO TO CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Jan. 9.—The entire colony of Doukhobars, consisting of about 12,000 professedly philosophic anarchists, will be moved to Southern California from Saskatchewan, according to local Russians. The Doukhobars are expected to arrive here in a few days.

The colony has won notoriety in recent years because of innumerable conflicts with the Dominion authorities. A P. Cherback, editor of a Russian paper, who made a report on the Doukhobars for the late Count Tolstoy who aided them in leaving Russia, is the leading spirit locally of the movement to bring the colony to this section.

### DECREASE IN THE COPPER SURPLUS

New York, Jan. 9.—The statement of the Copper Producers' association for December shows a decrease of stocks on hand of 22,349,000 pounds as compared with the previous month. Production for December was 122,896,937 pounds as against 111,876,601 in November. Domestic consumption was 65,988,474 and exports 79,238,716 pounds, compared with 68,939,776 and 67,949,279 respectively in November.

In the last month of the calendar year the stocks of metal on hand decreased 51,440,161 pounds. This was more than an offset to the first five months, when increased stocks ranged from 20,499,255 pounds in January to 40,000 pounds in May.

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### EAT RICE INSTEAD OF POTATOES

New York, Jan. 9.—The shortage of the potato crop should teach the American people to eat rice, in the opinion of F. N. Barrett, a well known expert and editor of the American Grocer. He says:

"One pound of rice costs 10 cents at retail. It contains as much nourishment as several pecks of potatoes."

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### BURNED TO DEATH BY HOT METAL

Ruelle, Sur-Livre, France.  
Jan. 9.—Eight steel molders met a horrible death and eleven others were seriously injured today by the bursting of a gun mold at the government naval arsenal near Angoulême.

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### HE LIVED ON TEA AND RYE BREAD

Chicago, Jan. 9.—James Cain, a stenographer and Chicago pioneer is dead here at the age of 102 years. Tea and rye bread, he claimed, had been his principal diet for the last decade. He often told his friends that a diet of tea and rye bread supplemented with a little other food was the secret of longevity.

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### OGDEN WHOLESALE PRODUCE

(Selling Price.)  
Ogden, Utah, Jan. 9.—Butter—Creamery, extra in cartons, 35c; creamery, firsts, 34c; cooking, 25c; ranch, 20c.  
Cheese—Eastern, 13 1/2; Utah, 16; Utah milk, 15 1/2; Y. A. 17.  
Eggs—Per case of 30 doz., \$8.00.  
Sugar—Cane, \$6.70; beet, \$6.50.  
Omaha.  
Jan. 9.—Cattle—Receipts 5,000; market steady to easier; native steers, 3.25@7.75; cows and heifers, 2.25@5.50; western steers, 3.75@6.50; range cows and heifers, 3.00@5.20; canners, 2.85@3.60; stockers and feeders, 3.25@6.10; calves, 3.50@7.75; bulls, stags, etc., 3.50@5.25.  
Hogs—Receipts 12,000; market 50 lower; heavy, 5.15@6.25; mixed, 6.10@6.20; light, 5.75@6.20; pigs, 4.50@5.75; bulk of sales, 6.10@6.20.  
Sheep—Receipts 9,200; market 10c higher; yearlings, 4.65@5.50; wethers, 4.00@4.50; ewes, 3.25@4.25; lambs, 5.00@6.75.  
Boston Wool.  
Jan. 9.—A fair business is still being conducted in 1911 wool although there has been a falling off from the lively trading of the early winter. Values held firm and many dealers are closely sold. Fleeces are becoming scarce, particularly half bloods, while Ohio one-quarter bloods are selling at 20.  
Territory wool is also firm at 21 to 21 1/2 for fine staple, while Texas 12 months is moving well and brings 18 to 19.  
California wool is dull, but a good trade is reported in pulled wools.

Cotton Report.  
Washington, Jan. 9.—The census bureau's cotton ginning report showing the number of running bales of cotton ginned prior to January 1, is as follows:  
United States, 14,322,756; round bales, 96,228; sea island, 106,429.  
Arkansas ginned 785,499, Oklahoma 902,562, Texas 3,935,539.

## U. S. TROOPS FOR CHINA

**Five Hundred Men Are to Protect the Railroad**

Washington, Jan. 9.—A battalion of infantry, consisting of 500 men, will be sent by the United States to China to help keep open railway communication between Peking and the sea. This force is all that is required, in the opinion of Minister Calhoun, American representative in Peking.

The American troops will guard a portion of the railway between Lanchow and Tientsin, Shan.

At noon it had not been determined just what battalion would be sent, but it probably will be part of the Fifteenth Infantry now at Manila and recently recruited up to war strength for this purpose.

Minister Calhoun's dispatch notes an improvement in the situation along the railway line and says that train service has been resumed.

The outbreak at Lanchow, the western terminus of the American zone, which caused anxiety, appears to have been exaggerated.

## WORLD'S MARKETS

WHEAT AGAIN ADVANCES ON ARGENTINE INFORMATION

Chicago, Jan. 9.—With the railway strike spreading in the Argentine and with the weather less favorable, wheat prices today showed a tendency to rise. Liverpool reported a consequent rise of 1/4 p. m. to 1/2 p. m. of active firms were said also to be estimating the Argentine surplus as low as 92,000,000 bushels. The opening here was 1-1/4 to 1-1/2 higher. May started at \$1.01 3/8 to \$1.01 1/2, a gain of 3/8 to 1/2, and reacted to \$1.01.

A leading trade official said large lots and getting little caused the market to tighten, but there was considerable scattered commission selling and as a result an easier tone. May opened unchanged at 64 5/8 to 64 7/8 and reacted to 64 1/2@65.

Oats, though dull, held firm until other grain began to weaken. May was unchanged to a shade higher at 49 1/4@49 3/8, but sagged to 49.

A decline in hogs at the yards here and a big run at western centers made provisions lower all around. First sales were unchanged to 5c off with May \$16.22 1/2 to \$16.75 for pork, \$9.52 1/2 for lard and \$8.72 1/2 to \$8.75 for ribs.

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## FIRE HAD BAD EFFECT ON STOCK MARKET

New York, Jan. 9.—A brief period of weakness, due largely to the Equitable building fire, the stock market became quiescent and displayed little life during the remainder of the morning. Early reports of the fire, as sent to London, led to selling of American securities, and when the New York market opened traders took their cue from the heaviness abroad and attacked the list. The weakness was most pronounced at the opening in the international issues. Stock exchange houses were flooded with inquiries from out-of-town correspondents and selling orders were heavy. The nervousness soon wore off, but the list made only a small recovery.

Large selling orders made their appearance again in Union Pacific and it receded to its initial low figures. Not much change was shown in other stocks outside of Third avenue, which improved 1-1/2. The general under-tone was heavy and business exceedingly light.

Bonds were easier.

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## INCOME TAX SUSTAINED

**Supreme Court of Wisconsin Declares Law Constitutional**

Madison, Wis., Jan. 9.—The legality of the income tax law enacted by the last legislature was sustained in a decision by the supreme court today. The change says the court, was ratified by the people at the general election—... and thus was clearly expressed by both the legislature and people the idea that some form of general taxation in addition to, independent of, any taxation might be adopted. It has now been made to carry out this idea and we have the result before us in the present law.

"With the political or economic expediency of the law we have nothing to do, if it be within constitutional limits and embodying public policy, because it is enacted by the branch of the government which determines public policy."

Income tax legislation is no longer an untried experiment, says the court, adding:

"By this act, the legislature, has, in substance, declared that the state's system of taxation has been changed from a system of uniform taxation of property (which so far as personal property is concerned has proven a failure) to a system which shall be a combination of two ideas, namely taxation of real property uniformly according to value."

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## DISSENSIONS IN TURKISH EMPIRE

New York, Jan. 9.—Private cable advices from Constantinople state that Turkey is torn with internal dissensions.

Certain high officials desire to end the war with Italy, and this policy is bitterly opposed by a powerful element among the people who insist that Tripoli was unfairly invaded and are anxious to continue the fight for the province. The new parliament is in sympathy with the latter view.

Said Pasha, leader of those who advocate a peace pact and is delegated by the sultan to form a new cabinet, already has submitted to parliament the names of members of the proposed new cabinet, only to have them rejected as ineligible.

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## TEMPTATION IN INDIAN AFFAIRS

Washington, Jan. 9.—That Indian affairs, even under the best possible administration, are peculiarly a field for the graffer and all other wrongdoers, is the frank admission made by Robert G. Valentine, commissioner of Indian affairs, in his annual report today to the secretary of the interior.

"The lands and money of the Indians," he continues, "offer a bait which the most satiated fish will not refuse and frequently a whole community will get on the wrong track toward the Indians. To effect this, not only publicity as to Indian affairs, but the freest discussion of all divergent views with regard to them is essential."

Commissioner Valentine says tribal organization is breaking up and that the point of evolution that every Indian is almost essential for it marks the time when each Indian begins to stand forward as his own business man, and in a measure, reaches the status of white citizens.

In keeping with the determination of the bureau to give the Indian every opportunity to become industrious, Mr. Valentine declares that "at least \$145,000 of the yearly expenditure for the Indian office was paid to Indians for labor and the reclamation service, on the four projects it is conducting today for the Indian labor. The report of the supervisor whose chief business it is to assist Indians in securing employment away from reservations and on the same conditions as white persons, showed continued good results, Mr. Valentine said."

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## MORE MONEY WILL BE SPENT IN SALT LAKE

Washington, Jan. 9.—Senator Sutherland today introduced a bill increasing the cost limit of the additions to the Salt Lake City public building from \$205,000 to \$225,000. The measure has the approval of the treasury department and probably will pass.

Harry Joseph, a mining man of Salt Lake, is in Washington, en route to New York.

The first definite step toward the enlargement of the scope of the bureau of mines, so as to take in metalliferous mines, will be taken tomorrow, at which time the house committee on mines and mining will meet to adopt an amendment to the organic act creating that bureau.

Although the bureau has been in operation almost two years, its work has practically been limited to life-saving work in coal mines. At the time of its creation western members were under the impression that the metalliferous mines of the states would be taken up by the bureau, and it is claimed the wording of the appropriation measure authorized the expenditure for this work to coal mines only. The amendment will definitely include metalliferous mines as well as provide for the establishment of government experiment stations